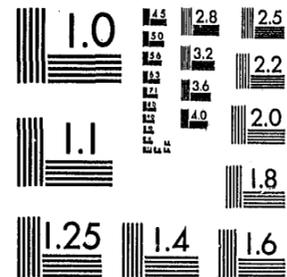


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National Institute of Justice  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20531

DATE FILMED

8/13/81

ME 1

SOUTHWEST TRAINING INSTITUTE ANNUAL REPORT  
SOUTHWEST COMMUNITY ANTI-CRIME PROGRAM  
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

GRANT NO. 79-CA-AX-0036

77666



Southwest Training Institute, Inc.  
Stanton  
El Paso, Texas 79902

915 / 532-7973



**South West**  
Training Institute, Inc.

801 North Stanton El Paso, Texas 79902 915/532-7976

James E. Hagerty, Director  
Community Anti-Crime Programs Division  
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration  
Office of Community Anti-Crime Programs  
633 Indiana Ave. N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20531

Mr. Hagerty:

Please find enclosed the end of year report from SouthWest Training Institute Community Anti-Crime Program. This report concludes the final year of operations under the auspices of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

If you have any questions regarding the program or this report please feel free to contact me or Arturo Franco.

Sincerely,

Antonio Campa, Jr.  
Project Director  
SouthWest Training Institute  
Community Anti-Crime Program

AC/cl

Enclosure: year report

U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice

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**South West**  
Training Institute, Inc.

801 North Stanton El Paso, Texas 79902 915/532-7976

James E. Hagerty, Director  
Community Anti-Crime Programs Division  
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration  
Office of Community Anti-Crime Programs  
633 Indiana Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20531

Mr. Hagerty:

Aside and separate from the rest of this package, I would like to thank you for having offered SouthWest Training Institute and the LEAA staff the opportunity to have worked with you. Let me thank you for all your assistance and support during the initial inception of our original proposal and the actual carrying out of your project for the past two years.

It has been our privilege to have been able to have worked with you. This is a small world and I am sure that some day I will have the pleasure of meeting you again. May the future hold nothing but the best for you.

Sincerely,

Arturo Franco  
Executive Director

AF/cl



**South West**  
**Training Institute**

Control Desk  
 Grants and Contracts  
 Management Division  
 Office of the Comptroller  
 Law Enforcement Assistance  
 Administration  
 633 Indiana Ave., N.W.  
 Washington, D.C. 20531

801 North Stanton El Paso, Texas 79902 915/532-7976

Gentlemen:

Please find enclosed the end of year report from SouthWest Training Institute Community Anti-Crime Program. This report concludes the final year of operations under the auspices of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

If you have any questions regarding the program or this report please feel free to contact me or Arturo Franco.

Sincerely,

Antonio Campa, Jr.  
 Project Director  
 SouthWest Training Institute  
 Community Anti-Crime Program

AC/cl

Enclosure: year report



**South West**  
**Training Institute**

Moses B. Jones  
 Project Monitor  
 Office of Community Anti-Crime  
 Programs  
 Law Enforcement Assistance  
 Administration  
 633 Indiana Ave., N.W.  
 Washington, D.C. 20531

801 North Stanton El Paso, Texas 79902 915/532-7976

Mr. Jones:

Please find enclosed the end of year report from SouthWest Training Institute Community Anti-Crime Program. This report concludes the final year of operations under the auspices of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

If you have any questions regarding the program or this report please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Arturo Franco  
 Executive Director  
 SouthWest Training Institute

AF/cl

Enclosure: year report



Chito Verdugo  
National Council of La Raza  
114 W. Adams  
Suite 719  
Phoenix, AZ 85003

**South West**  
**Training Institute**

801, North Stanton El Paso, Texas 79902 915/532-7976

Estimado Amigo:

Enclosed is the end of year report for the second and final year of operations. The SouthWest Training Anti-Crime staff and especially myself want to thank you for your never ending assistance in helping us to carry out our crime prevention program. I will be looking forward to the next time when we can work together. Again, muchas gracias y hasta la proxima.

Hasta luego,

Antonio Campa Jr.  
Project Director  
SouthWest Training Institute  
Community Anti-Crime Program

AC/c1

Enclosure: year report

## I. Introduction

This document provides the annual report for SouthWest Training Institute's Community Anti-Crime Program. This report (excluding the independent audit report) concludes all work to be undertaken by SWTI under the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Office of Community Anti-Crime Programs.

This report describes SWTI's efforts to replicate a model designed to mobilize Mexican-American residents in taking part in community-based crime prevention activities.

As noted in the Contact Analysis Sheet, SWTI has met and exceeded the contacts scheduled for the community. This record of achievement was maintained throughout both years of the program. Due to the outstanding assistance of various agencies (El Paso Police Department, El Paso Public Housing Authority) and organizations (Project BRAVO), and the cooperation of the residents, SWTI feels that efforts in crime prevention will continue long after the Anti-Crime Program ends.

## II. Problem Statement

The SouthWest Training Institute Community Anti-Crime Program began its second year having developed, revised and modified a community organizational model designed to mobilize residents in efforts to prevent crime.

As stated in the continuation proposal for the second year, SWTI went from "working" specific neighborhoods to conducting crime prevention efforts through select police districts; this was done in order to obtain more accurate crime statistics.

In selecting the two police districts, SWTI staff were concerned primarily with the level of crime. However, other factors were taken into consideration. They included:

- 1) The first program year had indicated that considerable time was required of the Community Organizers in their efforts to mobilize the residents. This time factor was the rationale for a reduction in the size/population of the target areas;
- 2) The amount of time that was required for the constant supervision of youth workers had resulted in a change of Program staffing patterns. Youth workers were not relied upon during the second year, thereby increasing the time available for Community Organizers to direct their efforts to reaching the area residents. The level of gang activity in the two second-year target areas was limited and, therefore, continued reliance on youth workers was not warranted.
- 3) Area demographics gave insight into the Program's determination of second year efforts. Juvenile Crime is more prevalent in areas where the population is the youngest and youth unemployment and drop-out rate is highest. Crime rates are also affected by such variables as level of poverty, number of female heads-of-households, number of renters compared to home owners, and indicators of deterioration, and unemployment. In selection of the two target areas for the second program year, the crime rate was the overriding factor. However, those added indicators

offer some ideas on the problems that were anticipated, and the activities that were undertaken to address those problems.

The two police districts selected have a relatively large elderly population and youth population. One district (District 53), located near the center of the city, is a well-established, older neighborhood, while the other (District 74) is located in an area that was experiencing rapid growth and development. Both have a large Spanish-speaking population, but one of the two districts has a higher mean income than the other.

District 53 is composed of Census Tracts 32, 33, 34.01, and has an estimated population of 17,972 (1978). Of the total population, 31% are under the age of 18. This large youth population, according to area residents and law enforcement officials, is a major factor contributing to the high level of vandalism and crime in the area. Unemployment averages 8%, which is high considering the large number of businesses in the area. City-wide unemployment at the time of the second year project start-up was 7.7%. The percentage of low-income households in the district are as follows: Census Tract (CT)32 50%; CT33 49%; CT34.01 38.5%. This district ranks among the highest in number of low-income households, which has often been considered a major contributor to the high crime rate. There are an estimated 6,097 households located within the boundaries of this District, of which approximately 1281 (21%) are households that are headed by persons that are either retired, jobless or female. These households, as previously stated to our staff by law enforcement officials, are prime targets for any would-be burglar and/or vandal.

Another factor that has a two-fold problem is the high rate of low-income households within this District that have female single-head-of-households (21%). Those households are subject to a high rate of burglar victimization, due to knowledge around the neighborhood that there is no man around the house at any particular time. Another problem facing these households is the lack of supervision of the children; obviously, the woman who has to work is likely to provide only minimal supervision for her home and children. Another very easy target for burglars is the large number of low-income households that are headed by the elderly (Census Tract 32 21%; CT33 36%; and CT34.1 18%).

District 74:

This District is comprised of Census Tracts 43.02 and 43.03, and has an estimated population of 46,658 (1978). Approximately 40% of the population is under 18 years of age. Unemployment affected this District with an estimated rate of 11%, in comparison with the national average rate at that time of approximately 5% in 1979. The persons affected by the high rate of unemployment in this particular District were those under 18 years of age.

Because of unemployment and lack of meaningful activities, the youth of the area are more prone to involve themselves in such activities as delinquency, vandalism, shoplifting and citizen-police conflicts that arise when the police are called to intervene in minor disputes. Statistics showed that the percentage of female heads-of-households with children is exceedingly high, with approximately 15% of the population falling under this category. The female head-of-household is more susceptible to robberies, burglaries, and especially assaults, rapes,

and sexual molestations. Another interesting statistic is that approximately 12% of the population are retired heads-of-households (elderly). This statistic, of course, makes the elderly more vulnerable to crime than other segments of the population. The estimated total households in the District are 5,135 with the average per-person household being 2 to 3 persons. According to the 1970 census, this District is approximately 52% Spanish-surnamed. The average personal income is \$10,567 with the majority of employed persons in the skilled/professional jobs. It is interesting to note that according to SouthWest Training Institute's Anti-Crime Program and El Paso Police Department statistics, burglary was the major offense in this District. This fact gave support to the establishment in this District of SouthWest Training Institute's Anti-Crime Program during the second year.

This particular District was worked for the first 6 months of the second project year. Then, for the reasons stated in our third quarterly report, SWTI moved out of this District and took the Crime Prevention Program city-wide for the remainder of the project year.

### III. Goals and Objectives

The projected goals for the second year of operations of the SouthWest Training Institute Community Anti-Crime Program, for the most part, concurred with the first year's goals. One of the first year's goals was to implement a crime prevention model that could be incorporated in other communities in the border city of El Paso.

The major focus of the SouthWest Training Institute Community Anti-Crime Program was to implement a working crime prevention model in two police districts in El Paso that were experiencing high crime. The program continued to incorporate community grass root participation by initiating, developing, and sustaining crime prevention activities in the city of El Paso.

#### A. Goals:

1. To continue implementing a crime prevention program in two police districts (as opposed to neighborhoods in the first year) that were experiencing high crime, and continue the Program as a model for other districts with similar problems.
2. To continue to utilize and develop the block-by-block model of organization in each of the two districts by integrating human resources with the specific crime prevention services that have been proven to effectively prevent crime and reduce the fear of crime in these districts of El Paso.
3. To provide the new designated districts with linkages that can be used toward crime prevention between the El Paso law enforcement system, and each of the two districts, through involvement of residents and police officers in neighborhood crime prevention activities.
4. To develop in the two new designated districts local funding alternatives (maintenance plans) to assure the continuation of a successful crime prevention program upon conclusion of LEAA funding.

#### B. Objectives:

1. To impact the crime prevention program on 30% of the household population in these two districts: District 53 which has 6,097 households and District 74 which has 5,963 households for a 30% cumulative total of 3,558 households.
2. To reassess the high and low crime areas within the two districts jointly with the El Paso Police Community Relations Department, community leaders, and residents.
3. To implement a process whereby a Community Organizer utilizes the development, organization, and implementation of Block Watch groups as the vehicles for crime prevention efforts in the two El Paso districts.
4. To develop Block Watch Captains as the nucleus of the Block Watch system and as the facilities of activities for their neighborhoods; the Block Watch captains to be selected from diverse areas.
5. To implement crime prevention services that correspond with the needs of the two districts, e.g. block watch training for the high-crime areas; speaking engagements for low crime areas.
6. To establish and expand Block Watch group linkages with supportive services that address the social causes of crime.
7. To assess the impact of the crime prevention program in terms of a reduction in crime and a reduction in the fear of crime in the two districts.
8. To develop plans for the continuation of effective activities as recommended by residents of the two districts.
9. To establish a data system on a monthly basis that pin-point, on a house-by-house basis, where crimes against property have occurred, or were reported within the target district.
10. To produce and edit video for Crime Stoppers, a weekly crime reenactment in which El Paso residents can receive a reward for providing information about crime committed in El Paso.
11. To establish a crime prevention education program that will be delivered to the low-income housing projects, city-wide.
12. To develop two in-house crime prevention booklets in English and Spanish that will be geared toward the wants and needs of the El Paso community.

As mentioned through references made in the previous quarterly reports, and further documentation later in this report, the goals and objectives have been met and/or exceeded for the second and final year of operations.

It should also be noted at this time that our Block Captains have been introduced to the officers of the El Paso Police Department Crime Prevention Unit in order to insure a smooth transition, in order that crime prevention services will be continued in all the areas of El Paso where SWTI has implemented the crime prevention model.

#### IV. Methodology

The fact that many residents are constantly living with the fear of becoming victims of crime only act to compound the crime situation in El Paso. The lack of communication between the residents and the law enforcement officials is a very real problem. These problems become even worse when one adds that too many of El Paso's residents are unaware of the many crime prevention measures that can be implemented at no cost to them and within their own neighborhood/community.

This is why SouthWest Training Institute Community Anti-Crime Program went out and walked the streets, knocked on the doors of as many of these residents as possible (30% minimum), and educated them through crime prevention Block Watch Groups, crime prevention literature, Operation Identification, and Home Security Inspections. SouthWest Community Anti-Crime staff also educated the residents on crime prevention measures through speaking engagements, area meetings, Public Service Announcements (P.S.A.'s) and the publication of a bilingual newsletter.

The actual implementation plan consisted of two (2) SouthWest Training Institute Community Organizers working as a team in each district, going street by street in the areas designated as high crime areas within the district.

The Community Organizers conducted meetings to educate and train the residents in understanding the following objectives:

- 1) That a Block Watch Group offers protection for a small group (8-12) of neighboring households. As a result, the community Block Watch Group is part of the daily neighborhood life--not a series of meetings.

- 2) That a Block Watch Group is basically a defensive rather than offensive strategy. It is based on the belief that there is greater and more immediate and less expensive benefit in preventing a burglary or crime than there is in criticizing the criminal justice system for failing "to do justice" after a burglary or crime has occurred.
- 3) That a Block Watch defense strategy includes identifying the patterns of burglary in that particular neighborhood and then acting in concert with police to reduce one's own and one's neighbor's risks.
- 4) That the engraving of property and the inspection of homes to find security weaknesses are essential early actions that increase security and starts the process of group identity and action.
- 5) That as an organized, responsible group of citizens, the Block Watch members will find the criminal justice system more responsive to their needs than would be the case each member acted individually.
- 6) That the Block Watch Group will generate the positive feeling of alliance that helps enable the group to advance beyond the minimum security steps described above. After those initial steps are taken, the community can take advantage of such activities as youth organization, video-centered training and general supportive services to one's own neighbor.

Because of the importance of the initial, formative Block Watch meeting, the meetings were carefully structured, planned, and conducted by the Community Organizers.

## V. Contact Analysis

The following is a brief narrative of the Contact Analysis Sheet, enclosed in this report. The Contact Analysis depicts the delivery of services and activities that were undertaken by the SouthWest Community Anti-Crime staff during the second and final year of operations.

### Contacts:

The month of September was basically devoted to getting acquainted with the new target areas. During this month contacts were limited to introducing ourselves to the communities in which SWTI would be focusing its attention.

During the second reporting period (October, November, December) there were a total of 931 personal contacts. Also, there were 676 re-contacts made with an additional 429 impersonal contacts.

The re-contacts section signifies households that were re-contacted either for use of the engravers, the distribution of Operation I.D. Stickers, Home Security Inspections, or the distribution of block watch maps (in case where the Block Watch Captain was unable to deliver them). The impersonal contacts section signifies the member of households contacted during the initial doorbelling stages, but did not attend the block watch meetings. Thus, the Community Organizers returned to those households to deliver the crime prevention literature. The impersonal contacts also reflects households that were to be re-contacted, but were not home.

During the third reporting period there were 2118 personal contacts with 839 re-contacts and 325 impersonal contacts. The fourth reporting period accounted for 999 personal contacts and 227 recontacts and 57 impersonal contacts. The fifth reporting period, which were the months of

July and August, accounted for 939 personal contacts, 328 re-contacts, and 84 impersonal contacts. In total, there were 4987 personal contacts made, with 2070 recontacts, and 890 impersonal contacts.

In the Operation I.D. and the Home Inspection section of the attached Contact Analysis, notice that the number of households that signed up for use of the engravers and for Home Security Inspections outnumber the completion rate. The reason for this is that one of SWTI's primary goals for this crime prevention program has always been to bring about better communications between the city's law enforcement officials and the private citizen. With this in mind, SWTI staff have recommended that residents solicit these two services from the police department in order that a positive dialogue might be established. However, the data showing how many citizens followed up on this suggestion does not exist.

For a further breakdown on the number of Block Watch Area Meetings and Activities that were undertaken by SWTI during the second year of operations, refer to the attached Contact Analysis sheet. Included in this report is also the Goals and Objectives sheet which describes the activities that were conducted by SWTI during the months of July and August, which were the last two months of operation.

## VI. Related Activities

During the course of this year, SouthWest Anti-Crime staff have carried out other activities such as technical assistance and seminars. All of the activities have been documented and are described in each of the previous quarterly reports.

CONTACT ANALYSIS

Q U A R T E R S

<u>CONTACTS</u>	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>5th</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
Personal	N/A	931	2118	999	939	4987
Re-contacts	N/A	676	839	227	328	2070
Impersonal	N/A	424	325	57	84	890
<u>OPERATION I.D.</u>						
No. of people signed up	N/A	356	581	267	0	1204
No. of engraved property	N/A	188	142	86	108	524
<u>HOME INSPECTIONS</u>						
No. requested	N/A	376	584	271	0	1231
No. completed	N/A	237	318	487	110	1152
<u>BLOCK WATCH MEETINGS</u>						
No. of blocks which held meetings	N/A	23	27	12	5	67
No. of block meetings	N/A	36	48	35	5	124
No. attendance at block watch	N/A	224	282	487	110	1103
No. of households served	N/A	931	2118	999	939	4987
<u>MEETINGS, AREA MEETINGS/EXHIBITS</u>						
Area meetings	N/A	14	40	16	4	73
Type audience	N/A	Households/students/youth/elderly/women/tenants/military base personnel				
No. in audience	N/A	421	1331	407	826	2985
<u>ACTIVITIES</u>						
Type activity	N/A	2 Rape Defense Seminars				

Goals/Activities

Performance

Comments/Accomplishments/Problems

July

1. Continue B/W group
2. Continue provision of services

July

Trained 939 households during July.  
Held 5 Block Watch meetings and  
4 area meetings.

1. No interruptions

August

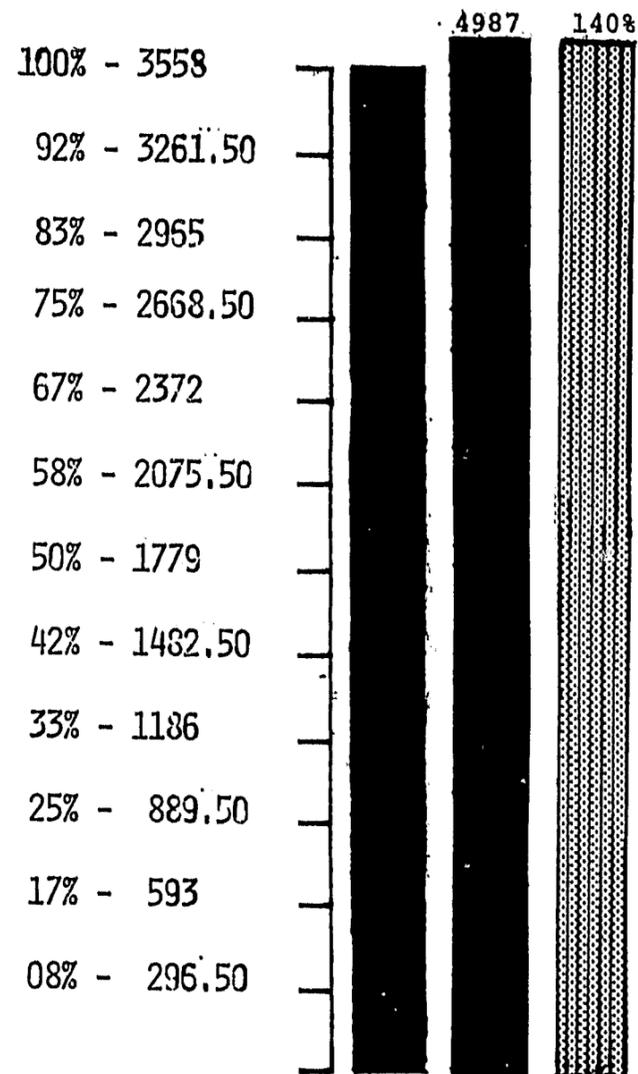
1. Collect Final Reports from block captains/hosts, residents, advisory committee.
2. Conduct Block Watch Host/Captain Orientation
3. Evaluate Impact

August

1. Conducted a Telephone Random Survey of 10% of the total program participants.
2. Community Organizers Recontacted Block Watch Hosts/Captains to stress the importance of maintaining crime prevention activities and to utilize the El Paso Police Department Crime Prevention Unit.
3. Impact Evaluation.

1. No interruptions
2. No interruptions
3. Computerized system utilized to conduct Impact Study was excluded due to shifting of Target Areas during 02 year of operation.

CONTACT ANALYSIS CHART  
September 1979 thru August 1980



● ----- PROJECTED CONTACTS  
 ● ----- ACTUAL CONTACTS  
 ● ----- % COMPLETED

### VII. Conclusion

On August 1, 1980, SWTI submitted a request to LEAA for a 60-day extension of the Anti-Crime Program. In response, LEAA authorized a 30-day extension. The reasoning behind this request was to allow two of the Community Organizers the time to complete the installation of doors for the elderly who had been designated to receive new doors and locks under the SouthWest Community Anti-Crime Program.

Between 160 and 165 doors were purchased to be installed with locks. All, except 21 doors, were completed by the end of the extension period. Each of the doors that were installed also had the hinges pinned, as an added crime prevention measure. The remaining 21 doors were turned over to Project BRAVO, El Paso's CAP agency, for installation. An additional 150 locks were also installed as part of this hardware portion of the Anti-Crime Program.

VIII. Financial Statement

A separate financial report will be submitted to LEAA within 90 days of the close of the SouthWest Anti-Crime extension period.

**END**